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Introduction -

The region of Konkan, nestled between the vast sea to the west of Maharashtra and the towering Sahyadris to the east, boasts of breathtaking natural beauty. Within this region lies Raigad, a district of immense historical significance, bearing witness to the footprints of history.Raigad Fort is the capital of the founder of Hindvi Swarajya, Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.The fort played host to the opulent coronation ceremony of Chhatrapati Shiva Raya and also mourned his passing. Additionally, Raigad is the birthplace of Sarkhel Kanhoji Angre, Chief of Arms of Swarajya, and Vasudev Balwant Phadke, the proto-revolutionary hero who is considered the father of the armed revolution in the Indian freedom struggle. Moreover, C. D. Deshmukh, the first governor of the Reserve Bank of India of Indian descent, hailed from this very district.Mumbai, the largest city in India and the financial capital of the country, is located in close proximity to Raigad. Uran, a taluka within the Raigad district, has played a significant role in India's economic empowerment. The district of Raigad stands as a testament to India's rich cultural and historical legacy and its contributions to the progress of the nation.

The ancient mention of Uran is found as Uran (Ranwad inscription 1259 AD), Urun (Chanje inscription 1260 AD), and Oran. Earlier, due to the sea coming from all sides of Uran, the Uran area got the shape of an island. , Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, Shilahar dynasties dominated. After that Devagiri was ruled by Yadavas, Adilshahs, Portuguese and Marathas. World famous UNESCO World Heritage Site Gharapuri Caves, Mora Caves, Dronagiri Fort, Gharapuri Fort, Portuguese Uran Fort, Uranavati Devi Temple, Sangameshwar Temple, Balaji Temple, various inscriptions, copper plates. Uran taluka has got the historical heritage of many objects like Hero stone, AssCurse. A.D. In 1869, Colaba became an independent district. Panvel taluka and Uran Mahal of Thane district were included in Kolaba district in 1883. In 1945 Jasai, Dighode, Chirner Kelavane Etc.34 villages of Panvel taluka were included in Uran Mahal. Panvel Constituency is divided for Assembly. On May 1, 1981, the Maharashtra government renamed Kolaba district as Raigad district in memory of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Livelihood is done by traditional occupations like rice farming, fishing, saltpans, brick kilns. In the 16th century AD, quality was grown in Uran Taluka. In 1930, the farmers of Uran taluka gathered in the village of Chirner to break the oppressive conditions imposed by the British government on the forest. The farmers carried out a forest satyagraha against the British government. Eight satyagrahis were martyred in the shooting. Chirner Jungle Satyagraha was noticed all over the country

The community of Agri-Koli-Karadi in Uran taluka is mainly described as angry, uneducated, drunkards. During the 1970s, the then Maharashtra government started taking steps to build a new city called Navi Mumbai as an alternative to Mumbai to reduce the increasing population burden on Mumbai. When CIDCO took over the lands in the Navi Mumbai Uran area and the farmers and project victims were to be paid only Rs. 15,000 per acre.A big fight was organized in Uran under the leadership of D.B.Patil. 5 farmers were martyred in the agitation in Uran area in 1984. Seeing the severity of the agitation, the government made the government change the British-era unjust land acquisition act of 1984 to create a new law of land acquisition of 12.5% of developed land in the country. Our paddy cultivation, Mithagare offered for the development of the country. With the arrival of international standard projects like JNPT, ONGC, BPCL, the development of Uran taluka started rapidly. But this While the development was not so easy, Bhumiputras had to suffer a lot.Villages displaced to make way for JNPT port are still fighting for justice, while many community members were beaten with sticks while fighting against CIDCO, but justice is still not there. Due to the industrialization of the taluka after independence, the lack of education was visible among the locals. Keeping this in mind, MP Dinkar Balu Patil, Tukaram Hari Wajekar, Ramdas Narayan Thakur and many others started schools and colleges in various villages and worked to provide higher education to the youth of the taluka.In this taluka, which lacked communication in the early days, the number of heavy vehicles has increased to such a large extent that thousands of local farmers have lost their lives in accidents due to these vehicles and the main reason for this is the lack of planning by the concerned authorities and the government. is not taken.

Today, an international airport has come within the call distance of Uran, local railways have arrived, sea bridges connecting Mumbai have come and with this the number of people coming from outside has increased tremendously. However, the government closed the traditional businesses of the locals for these outsiders. The brick kilns were forced to shut down due to the smoke problem, while the sand pickers were called sand mafia, the rightful means of livelihood of the locals was stopped.

In the presented research articles, a detailed and analytical review of the history of Uran taluka from the origin of its name to ancient, medieval, modern times and the political, social and economic history of Uran taluka after the independence of India will be done at the local level.

Significance of the Research -

During the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj,Raigad and its surrounding area gained great importance as Raigad was the capital fort. Kolaba District was renamed as Raigad District after Raigad Fort. The contribution of Raigad district in the freedom movement is significant. Till date various researchers have studied that the record of the Salt Satyagraha in the district was recorded throughout the country.

It is important to know that Uran talukas of Raigad district contributed significantly to this independence movement. Also the history of Uran taluka from ancient times to modern times should be brought to light. There is a need to know the political, social, religious, educational, economic history of Uran taluka. Industrialization in Uran taluka and good and bad changes in the society due to industrialization offered their arable land to the government for industrialization at a very small price. An analytical study should be done on the torture of the villagers who saw the villages where they grew up during the acquisition of land, the torture of the villagers, the deception of the displaced villages by the government, and the false assurances received by the government. This research topic has been chosen to inspire and guide the young generation.

Objectives of the Research –

1. To study the ancient, medieval, modern, and contemporary history of Uran Taluka.
2. To examine the contribution of Uran Taluka in the freedom struggle of the country.
3. To explore the folk life, folk culture, and traditions of Uran Taluka.
4. To investigate the economic changes in Uran Taluka due to industrialization.
5. To analyze the political situation of Uran Taluka.
6. To identify and study the historical, religious, and tourist places in Uran Taluka.
7. To assess the educational progress of Uran Taluka.

Research Hypotheses –

In any research work, hypothesis has to be formulated in the research. Without it, research is not possible. Hypothesis is a possible answer to the research problem. In the process of scientific thinking, the similarity of the subjects based on the initial knowledge, the theoretical idea that brings the research within the reach of the entire research is called hypothesis. Hypotheses have to be arranged by taking. In this research, the following hypotheses are arranged

1. Uran taluka has a glorious history since ancient times.

2. The farmers of Uran taluka of Raigad district have contributed a lot in the freedom struggle of the country.

3. The social history of Uran taluka is complete in its customs, traditions, business and marriage practices.

4. Industrial projects have played an important role in the economic improvement of the taluka.

5. Industrialization in Uran taluka has brought about a good change in employment generation.

Scope and Limitation of the Research -

The scope of the present research is limited to Uran taluka, after 1947 i.e. after the independence of India till the year 2000, how changes started in Uran taluka will be explored in this thesis. Political, social and economic history of Uran taluka (C.E.1947 to 2000) has been chosen as a research study of Uran taluka in Raigad district.

Looking at the history of Uran taluka, the changes that took place from the Maurya era of ancient Konkan to the British rule. Along with this, it is important to study the historical struggles given by the local people. In this, a large number of people participated in the jungle satyagraha held at Chirner. The martyrs who died in the agitations against JNPT and CIDCO, the newly created new land law of 12.5% will also have to be studied. This will be reviewed. There will be an attempt to study how international standard projects started coming in Uran and what are the exact changes that made a difference to the social life.

The customs and traditions of Uran taluka, customs, fairs and pilgrimages, marriages, methods of not taking dowry, social unity have to be taken from the research. We will review.

Methodology of the Research -

The important factor in the said research is Uran taluka. While studying the political, social and economic history of Uran taluka, historical and analytical method will be adopted. Mainly primary and secondary tools will be used to collect facts for research. In this, published and unpublished primary and secondary instruments, Maharashtra Government Gazette, Raigad District Council, Uran Municipal Council, and Gram Panchayat reports and various government records will be studied.

Inscriptions of Uran taluka, copperplates, Hero stone, AssCurse, Dhenu (Cow) Stone, Portuguese period correspondence, Peshwa Daftar, then newspapers, magazines, periodicals, autobiographies, Ph.D and M.Phil thesis and various reference books will be studied.

The folk culture, social life, traditions, customs, weddings, festivals of Uran taluka will be observed. Facts will be collected by surveying the temples, historical places, agriculture, fishing, rural and urban life of Uran taluka. Participants in various battles in Uran taluka. Interviews will be conducted with independent soldiers and their relatives. The facts will be collected from the senior citizens, men and women of the villages through interviews or questionnaires. The facts will be collected in various ways.

Review of Literature -

In the Department of History of Swami Ramanand Theertha Marathwada University Nanded, a research has been done for PhD degree on the topic " Upekshit Katkari Adivashi Jivnacha Aitihasik Abhyas Vishesh Sandarbh Uran Taluka Raigad Jilha". It has written only about the tribal Katkari community of Uran Taluka, no information is available about other communities in the taluka.

In the Department of History, University of Mumbai, a historical study on " Dinkar Balu Patil Yanche Samajik Aani Rajkiya Karya (C.E.1926-2013):Ek Aitihasik Abhyas" Research has been done for PhD degree related to this subject. No information is available about Patil's last of time agitation.

Vasanthi Thakur's book "Urancha Itihas" In this book, scant information about Uran taluka is available. There is no information about ancient medieval and modern times.

Parag Govind Patil has researched for his PhD degree on " Vikasache Rajkaran Va Prakalp Badhit Shetkaryanchi Andolane Raigad Jilha Ek Abhyas, " at the Department of Political Science, Tilak Maharashtra University, Pune. In this research, the agitations of project affected farmers in Raigad district have been studied.

Apart from this, research has been done at Ph.D level about independence movement in Raigad district, protests of project victims, social, political, educational and economic issues. Also, various research papers related to Uran Taluka have been published. It is necessary to have a detailed and analytical study of Uran taluka from ancient, medieval, to modern times. Its rationale, form, scope, historical events, various regimes, British policy, the result of freedom movement, importance, political, social and economic history of Uran taluka after independence should be studied. Industrialization in Uran taluka, the good and bad effects of industrialization on people's life need to be studied. Therefore, this topic has been chosen for Ph.D research.

Tentative Scheme of chapter -

Chapter One – Introduction

Chapter Two - Geographical Structure and Historical Background of Uran Taluka

Chapter Three - Political History of Uran Taluka

Chapter Four – Social History of Uran Taluka

Chapter Five - Economic History of Uran Taluka

Chapter Six – Industrial revolution in Uran taluka after independence and its consequences

Chapter Seven - Epilogue

Chapter One - Introduction

In this chapter, the nature and outline of the research thesis has been explained. The background of the research topic, significance of the research, objectives, hypotheses, scope and limitations of the research, besides the research methods used etc. have been analyzed in detail.

Chapter Two – Geographical Structure and Historical Background of Uran Taluka

Uran taluka is situated in the north of Raigad district in Maharashtra. It is just 60 km away from Mumbai. Geographically the Taluka is divided into three phases. a) Coastal area b) Central area of fertile and flat land c) Eastern hilly region.

The coastal area of Uran taluka includes villages like Karanja, Nagaon, Kegaon, Mora etc. The central part is fertile and flat land. Rice is mainly cultivated in this area and mithagare is cultivated in the area adjacent to Khopte creek. In the east, from Sarade, Kalambusare, Dighode to Jambhulpada, there is a large amount of hilly areas. In this area, villages are located on the flat land, while in the hilly areas, tribal and Katkari tribe people live in mansions. Uran city has Tehsil office and municipal council headquarters and the municipal council was established in the year 1867. Uran taluka has an ancient history and the taluka's contribution to the fire of independence is valuable. Caves, forts, temples, inscriptions, copperplates, Hero stone, cow sculpture, many traces of history are witnessing their prowess in the taluka even today. A brief overview of the geographical structure and historical background of uran taluka will be taken in these chapter.

Chapter Three - Political History of Uran Taluka

Uran area was previously ruled by Satavahanas, Mauryas of Konkan, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Shilahars, Yadavs, Adilshahs, Portuguese, Marathas, Angres and British. It can be seen that many local leaders of Uran taluka contributed to the political situation in the pre-independence era and the freedom struggle of the country. Many satyagrahis from Uran taluka participated in various agitations and satyagraha. In this, the contribution made in 1930's Jungle Satyagraha, Salt Satyagraha, Goa Liberation Movement, Union Maharashtra Movement, Anti-CIDCO Farmers' Movement, etc. is important. After independence, there have been many changes in the political history of Uran. Due to rapid industrialization in the taluka, the political picture has changed. In the political field, the work done by MP Dinkar Balu Patil as D.B.Patil, son of Uran, opposition leader, for the farmers and working people is remarkable. While studying political events, it is necessary to get detailed information about Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elections held during 1947-2000. At the same time, information about Raigad Zilla Parishad and Uran Taluka Municipality and Panchayat Samiti elections will also have to be obtained. The political situation in Uran Taluka and the work done by various political parties to win the elections will be studied in detail in these cases.

Chapter Four - Social History of Uran Taluka

Every village, settlement, city in Uran taluka has got its own social history. It can be seen that there have been many changes in the social conditions and social system of Uran taluka with the passage of time. It can be seen that the local society in the pre-independence period was socially prosperous. Due to the educational changes that have taken place in the post-independent period, many good changes can be seen in the society. The population of Agari-Koli-Karadi community is mainly in Uran taluka. At the same time, people from other communities are also in the taluka. In this, the structure of society, folk life, folk culture, family system, customs, traditions, customs, religious loyalty, interrelationships of different elements of society, marriage methods, means of entertainment, social institutions and social transitions will be studied analytically.

Folk songs and Koligeets of Uran taluka give a proper description of the situation in the society by giving a social vision. Dhavla Geeta sung on the occasion of wedding ceremony, Planting rice, Holi, Naga Panchami Ganesh Festival, the songs sung during the festivals give a glimpse of the rural folk life.While writing the social history of uran taluka these will be studied in these chapter.

Chapter Five - Economic History of Uran Taluka

The economy of Uran taluka is based on the abundant rainfall of the Arabian Sea to the west and the post-independence industrial development. The economic system depends on agriculture, fishing, saltpans and industrialization. Uran taluka, which is famous for rice cultivation and saltpans, was occupied by various industries after independence. The economy of Uran taluka is stable and has many government and international level companies like NGC, JNPT Port, Vayu Vidyut Kendra, Bharat Petroleum Company, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. Uran taluka tops the list of the highest producing talukas in the country as it has the largest natural harbour (JNPT) in the country. Due to JNPT port many villages in the taluka have container yard, C.F. S. And the number of godowns has increased to a large extent and all these industries have played an important role in the economic development of the taluka. Due to this, it will be studied in these cases how economic development took place due to the creation of employment for the citizens of the rural and hilly areas of the taluka and the flourishing of trade and industries.

Chapter Six – Industrial revolution in Uran taluka after independence and its consequences

Industrialization started in Uran taluka after the independence of India. Due to the natural depth of the sea, flat land and hilly terrain, many government and private projects came and settled in Uran taluka. As the government started acquiring land at a very low rate, the local farmers fought against the government and In those struggles, revolution was created by taking martyrdom. After that, the industrial revolution started in the taluka in real sense. After independence, rapid industrialization started in the taluka due to Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, an international standard port along with Oil and Natural Gas Company, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, N.A.D., Vayu Vidyut Kendra, Indian Oil Tank, Government Wakhari. Due to the JNPT port, import and export started from ships of various countries. A large number of container yards and godowns were created in Uran area while storing these goods. Due to the arrival of new projects of international standards, employment generation in the taluka was large. As they have outsiders to work with them, many of their things are directly influenced by the locals. The locals were attracted to the urban life style. Everything changed from means of communication to living and food.

Due to industrialization, the traffic of heavy vehicles started to increase, but due to the fact that the roads were too small for these heavy vehicles, there were many road accidents. The problem of traffic congestion arose in the entire taluka. Unfortunately, thousands of people have lost their lives in road accidents. Many villages in Uran taluka gave their residential houses and agricultural land for JNPT project, villages were displaced but these villages are still not properly rehabilitated due to lack of government planning. The common man in the villages is still seen fighting for his justice rights. After industrialization, the agricultural land in the taluka began to fetch the price of gold and the family disputes over wealth began in earnest. Industrialization in Uran taluka is a boon for the developers but there is no proper rehabilitation of the villages, 12.5% developed land is not available from the government, roads, hospitals, jobs are not available but it is a curse for the locals. The international standard project exposed the taluka to the whole world and the literacy rate of the taluka started to increase, realizing the need for education to get a job. The local Bhoomiputra is going to the corners of the world to earn his livelihood. The industrial revolution in Uran taluka after independence and its good and bad effects on people's life will be studied in detail in this chapter.

Chapter Seven - Epilogue

In this chapter, the conclusion of the research will be presented by summarizing the above six chapters. While researching the political, social and economic history of Uran taluka, how changes have taken place in Uran taluka after independence will be studied. How will this research be important for future researchers and locals to study? This is going to be tried in the epilogue. Thus I have organized my research thesis into seven theses.

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Note: The outline of this research proposal is based on preliminary study, it may change at the end of the research.

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Th./ICD/2023-24/572

2 JUN 2023

Topic Approval
Research and Recognition Committee for the Board of Studies in History and Archaeology

The concerned students, the concerned Research Supervisors and the Head / Principal / Director of the concerned Research Centre are hereby informed that the applications received from the students for approval of topic of the thesis for Ph.D.**(Humanities)** degree course in the subject of **History** under Section 37(2)(b)(i), were placed before the **Research and Recognition Committee** for the **Board of Studies** in **History and Archaeology,** at its meeting held on **26th April, 2023** for its consideration, when the Committee **approved** the outline of the topics submitted by the concerned students.

Sr. No.	Name of the Candidate	Guiding Teacher	Recommendations
1	Kum. Bhat Jaiee Suhas Vidya Ph. D. Student, Vinayak Ganesh Vaze College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mulund (E), Mumbai- 400 081.	Dr. Preeta Nilesh Vinayak Ganesh Vaze College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mulund (E), Mumbai- 400 081.	**Approved**
2	Shri Thakur Abhishek Jaydev Ganga, Ph. D. Student, Shikshan Maharshi Dadasaheb Limaye College of Arts, Science & Commrce, Kalamboli, Panvel, Raigad- 410 218.	Dr. S. C. Lahupachang Shikshan Maharshi Dadasaheb Limaye College of Arts, Science & Commrce, Kalamboli, Panvel, Raigad- 410 218.	**Approved**
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4	Lokegaonkar Janhavi Vilas Anuradha, Ph. D. Student, Department of History, University of Mumbai, Vidyanagari, Kalina, Santacruz(W), Mumbai- 400 098.	Dr. Manjiri Kamat Department of History, University of Mumbai, Vidyanagari, Kalina, Santacruz(W), Mumbai- 400 098.	**Approved**

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Further, the aforesaid students are hereby allowed to register themselves for **Ph.D.(Humanities) Degree** course in the subject of **History**, subject to fulfill the UGC conditions on minimum standard and procedure for award of Ph.D. Degree

The registrations of the concerned students are subject to the intake capacity of the Department/College/Institute.

Please note that the students from other than University of Mumbai are required to submit a **Provisional Statement of Eligibility** issued by this University before their admission to the said course in the Department/College/Institution.

Deputy Registrar
RAPC 2/6/23

To,

The concerned students, the concerned Research Supervisors and the Head / Principal / Director of the concerned Research Center

Copy to the Deputy Registrar, Eligibility and Migration Certificate Section, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Bhavan, Vidyanagari, Santacruz (E), **Mumbai -400 098** forwarded for information.

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